

sides of the neck, above and behind the shoulder small, granular, and some of them having a minute pore. Scales of the back of moderate size, larger than in *Fitzingerii*, rhomboid, having a rather prominent carina, and terminating in a distinct point. Scales of the under parts smooth and rhomboidal. The posterior surface of the thighs is for the most part granular, but a small portion near the groin is covered with larger imbricated scales; to a much smaller extent, however, than in *Fitzingerii*, and other species which possess this character.

The general colour of the upper part of this species is a rich dark brown, with whitish transverse bands and spots, having a black margin. I have figured in fig. 2, of Plate VI., a remarkable variety in which the bands are alternate black and white, and a broader and a narrower longitudinal fascia of a yellowish-white colour, run the whole length of the body on each side. The under parts are yellowish-white, with dark or almost black spots; under the throat bluish-gray with white spots.

DIMENSIONS.

	Inches.	Lines.
Length of the head.....	0	8
of the body	2	3
of the tail	3	4
Total length....	6	5
Length of anterior extremity	1	1
of posterior extremity	1	4

This species much resembles *Pr. Fitzingerii* in many of its characters, as well as in its size. It may, however, be at once distinguished from it by the character of the scales of the back, which in this species are very distinctly carinated, of a rather elongated form, and pointed at the extremity; whereas in the other they are shorter, smaller, the carina is very slight, almost indistinct, and the posterior extremity is obtuse.

The tail in the larger figure of our plate is deformed, having been renewed. The specimen figured at (2,) in the same plate, is so remarkably distinct in the colours and marking, as to lead me to suppose that it may possibly be a different species.

PROCTOTRETUS DARWINII.

PLATE VII.—FIG. 1, 2.

Corpore subdepresso; capite squamis numerosis, parvis, subelevatis, lævibus non imbricatis; aurium margine anteriore integro; temporibus colloque granulatis; serie unâ squamarum supralabialium; facie posteriore femorum partim granulosa, partim squamis imbricatis tectâ.

Habitat, Bahia Blanca, Northern Patagonia. Mr. Darwin.

DESCRIPTION.—The general form of this new species is similar to that of *Pr. Weigmannii*, but less elongate and somewhat more depressed, resembling in general appearance some of the forms of the genus *Sceloporus*. Head covered with rather small and consequently numerous scales, slightly elevated, and separated from each other by distinct and deep lines. A single series of small scales between the labial scales and the orbit. The exterior margin of the ear is entire and even. Scales of the temple and at the sides of the neck wholly granular, the latter very small. The scales of the back are small, flat, with a very low carina, and not pointed at the posterior extremity. There are about twenty rows of dorsal scales. The posterior surface of the thighs is granulated, excepting a small patch near the tail of imbricated scales, similar to those of the inferior surface, as in *Pr. Weigmannii*. The tail is of moderate length, and the scales which cover it are short, depressed, and obtuse in comparison with those of several other species. The pre-anal pores, which are peculiar to the male, are about ten in number.

The general colour is gray, with two light longitudinal lines on each side, and a row of black spots along the inner margin of the dorsal ones. The under surface is nearly white, with black dots under the throat.

The anterior legs, when stretched backwards against the side, reach about two-thirds towards the thigh; and the posterior when stretched forwards, extend to the shoulder.

DIMENSIONS.

	Inches.	Lines.
Length of the head.....	0	5
of the body	1	6
of the tail	3	4
Total length....	5	5
Length of anterior extremities	0	8
of posterior extremities	1	2

It is at first sight extremely difficult to distinguish this species from younger individuals of *Pr. Fitzingerii*, from which, however, it differs in the more linear form of the supralabial scales, in the absence of imbricated scales on the lateral fold of the neck, the more entire margin of the ear. In the existence of a patch of larger imbricated scales on the posterior surface of the thighs, it resembles *Pr. Weigmannii*; from which, however, it may be at once distinguished by the single row of supralabial scales, the later species having a double row.

PROCTOTRETUS WEIGMANNII.

PLATE VIII.—FIG. 1, 2.

Capite squamis lævibus non imbricatis tecto; auribus rotundis margine anteriore